



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

USAID/COLOMBIA FUNDED CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AID-514-A-09-004



Photo: Paisajes de Conservación - ACT Colombia / Parque Alto Fragua Indi Wasi / Héctor Parra

Eighth Quarterly Report (April-June, 2011) August 2011

This report was produced by Patrimonio Natural – Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas, for review by the United States Agency for International Development

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID – Patrimonio Natural Cooperative Agreement AID-514-A-09-00004

By:

Patrimonio Natural – Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Calle 72 No. 10 – 70,

Edificio Centro Avenida Chile, Torre A.

Oficina 1005 – 1006

Bogotá, D.C, Colombia

Report prepared for the

United States Agency for International Development – USAID



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



USAID/COLOMBIA FUNDED CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

AID-514-A-09-00004

**Eighth Quarterly Report
(April-June, 2011)
August 2011**

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

ABBREVIATIONS

AATIS	Traditional Indigenous Authorities Association
AECID	Spanish International Cooperation and Development Agency
AEMAPPS	Analysis of Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas with Social Participation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASOCARS	Colombian Association of Environmental Authorities
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CC	Community Council
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIPAV	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems Research Center
CLP	Conservation Landscapes Program
COP	Chief Of Party
CTC	Technical Consulting Committee
FPN	Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y las Áreas Protegidas
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHF	Global Heritage Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAVH	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
ICANH	Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia
IDEAM	Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute
INCODER	Colombian Rural Development Institute
INVEMAR	Jose Benito Vives de Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
MAVDT	Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PA – SINAP	SINAP Action Plan
PAU	Project Advisory Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
NNP	National Natural Park
NPU	National Parks Unit
NPS	National Park Service (U.S.)
POA	Annual Operative Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REM	Special Management Regime
RFA	Request for Appraisal
RFFRA	Request for Final Revised Application
RESNATUR	Colombian Association of Civil Society Reserves
SIAC	Colombian Environmental Information System
SIDAP	Departmental Protected Areas System
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Areas Protegidas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STTA	Short term technical assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UAESPNN	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
2. SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD.....	7
2.1.Local organizations in Utría: organizations improve their skills, food security and conservation initiatives have further developments.....	7
3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS.....	12
3.1.Challenges met during the reporting period	
3.2.Major constraints faced during the reporting period	
3.3.Challenges expected for the next quarter	
4. DETAILED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING REPORTING PERIOD.....	13
4.1.Grants process for local operators.....	13
4.2.Implementation of activities in the Conservation Landscapes.....	14
4.3.Success stories.....	39
4.4.PMP report on CLP activities	47
5. LOOKING FORWARD: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER.....	59
Table No. 1 - Schedule of activities (April-June 2011)	



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

1. INTRODUCTION

With a few exceptions, activities have been implemented at a faster rate than in the previous quarter, especially when sustainable production systems are considered. This pace is reflected in a higher number of families benefited, surpassing the original goal; nonetheless, the number of hectares implemented, while progressing, is still far from reaching the target. Most of the problems encountered to validate the actual goals reached have been the lack of relevant documents sent by the local operators or by the Parks' managers. A new round of training by the monitoring specialist on how to record and certify such accomplishments will be made to improve this situation.

Capacity building for sustainable production systems, and other strengthening processes such as training on ecotourism activities have meant that local organizations have been supported by the program in a much higher number than originally planned, surpassing the target.

A similar process has been observed when organizations participate in conservation actions and governance in indigenous territories. Many of these have held meetings to discuss environmental protection for certain areas, for example the indigenous groups in the Sierra Nevada, or to plan local development in their "veredas" by examining their problems and possible solutions, for example the campesinos in the Fragua region.

The National Parks Unit, in relation with their strategic lines implementation has not reported activities during this quarter in a way to enable validation of their progress, so there is a flaw regarding advances in these lines or in monitoring processes, which should have advances by this date. This situation will be discussed with officials to improve performance in relation to goals achieved.

Otherwise, the control and surveillance activities in every Park except Fragua (security problems were encountered, hindering the surveys) and the ecotourism planning in Cocuy have risen the indicator for improved management of biodiversity.

More than 1900 persons have been trained or received technical assistance during this quarter, reaching an accumulated advance of 46% of the goal. Several problems have been found to retrieve information to be able to count people appropriately, so the monitoring specialist will review the tools available for this procedure so that precision is attained.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

In the Utría region, Fundación Natura has supported several local organizations in order to improve management of natural resources and food security. The following are important advances for this quarter, in which the local organizations Mujeres en Progreso, Hunters group, Tío Tigre and Caguama Associations, and the Consejo Comunitario Los Delfines show their achievements.

The group Mujeres en progreso is implementing 25 food security plots (“zoteas”) in their homes. They are fishers’ wives and they know they can supplement their husbands catch with vegetables and herbs, and when fish is scarce they replace it with their produce.



Javier Castiblanco/ CLP/ Doralis Bermúdez tending her plants in the “zotea”

Along with the construction of “zoteas”, these women have begun producing onions, traditional herbs such as basil and “cilantro cimarrón”, bell peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach and have planted some fruit trees. They have asked for technical assistance for pest management and for better drainage and soil preparation of their “patios” or open areas where the zoteas are established, fruit trees are being planted and fences have been installed. An agronomist will be visiting these women to give technical advice.



Javier Castiblanco/CLP/ Mujeres en Progreso meeting

Each of the Mujeres en Progreso has been given a budget and is in charge of its management, to prepare them in administrative skills. Periodic meetings discuss progress and difficulties, and solutions are brought up by all participants. Their expectations are to be prepared when their products are ready to sell some of this produce to other locals who have restaurants or lodgings. They have now a better knowledge of their functions as an organized group, are able to do basic accounting and Astrith has consolidated her leadership.



Javier Castiblanco/CLP/Caguama group meeting

The Caguama Association has worked since 2005 as volunteers during the turtles' nesting season from June to December. Since 2010 the group is a local organization under the Local Community Council El Cedro. The purpose of their work is to develop a conservation plan for the turtles, especially for *Lepidochelys olivacea* in the La Cueva beach. This plan will strengthen the management of their territory and has been linked with the Utría Park conservation objectives. A trainer in organizational aspects, including conflict resolution and leadership, held several meetings and workshops with this group. They have now attained a wider perspective of their own actions, improving at the same time their respective functions in the group for monitoring turtles. They have now a conscience of their role as an organization for the conservation of turtles and they have learned that other groups worldwide have the same purpose.



Javier Castiblanco/CLP/the hunters group

Since 2002 the local Hunters Group in el Valle has been working for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in their collective territory. With the Conservation Landscapes Program the group has been strengthened and they have renewed their purpose to have a Fauna Refuge of more than 1.000 hectares, as a local conservation area adjoining the Park. During this period they have drawn a local management plan regulating the use of fauna and timber extraction, in preparation for the approval of the plan by the local community council. In order to supplement their food security needs, they have implemented or enriched 25 food plots, where they have sown rice, maize, several varieties of plantains, pineapple, fruit trees, manioc and achín, for a total of 17,42 hectares up to this period. A workshop in Quibdó was organized by the Mosaicos project (GEF) to analyze the legal requirements for the declaration of local conservation areas. Two people from this group attended and then it was clear that the protection category they had conceived would have to be declared by the Regional Corporation, or they would wait for the definition of conservation categories within the Sinap law, which enables collective territories to declare other protection areas.



Javier Castiblanco/CLP/Luis Rivas proud of his rice plot.

The second exchange of experience between community councils in the Golfo de Tribugá, the Yurumanguí river and the pacific Nariño region was held from 15th to 19th June in Jurubirá. In this exchange, both the Mujeres en Progreso group and the Hunters group participated, showing other participants their progress in food security plots and zoteas.



Yihandell Fernández / Mrs. Angélica shares her experience

During this meeting, the people from Sanquianga told the participants about their relationship with the Park and the agreements they have worked on since 1995, such as fishing practice, use of appropriate fishing apparel, zoning of mangrove areas, rules for “piangua” foraging in the mangroves. Then they worked on four topics: extraction and production practice; governance and organizational strengthening, conservation strategies; institutional relationships.

A field visit was then made to a food security plot in the Jurubirá river area, implemented with the support of the Conservation Landscapes Program. They have cultivated plantains, lemon, hot peppers, guava, maize and rice. The participants discussed the methods for cultivating this plot, the results they have so far, difficulties encountered and the solutions they have found.



Valentina Chaves/ Hulling rice by pounding in mortar



Valentina Chaves/ Threshing rice

Afterwards the group visited two rice plots, and then observed how the rice is processed to separate the grain from the plant, then drying the rice, hulling it, and finally threshing to have the grain free from husks and ready to cook. These families discussed that their objective is food security and autonomy from external markets. This will help them for their own local development from their perspective.

Then the community councils (Los Riscasles, El Cedro, Yurumanguí and Sanquianga) presented their work on governance and institutional strengthening.



Bernardo Orobio / El Valle/ Hunters' food security plot



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

The Tío Tigre Association, created in 2009, has worked to support ecotourism services. A total of 15 local people are service providers within the ecotourism value chain, including lodgings, restaurants, transportation, guides, crafts, etc. The Association has to be strengthened to promote, coordinate and operate ecotourism services in El Valle and the Utría Park. An important activity was achieved during this period, when two participants, leaders from Tío Tigre attended a workshop in the Otún-Quimbaya Park, with the Community Association Yarumo Blanco, for three days of activities. The objective was to exchange experience, knowledge, culture and other skills between these two associations. They analyzed the strengths, weaknesses and challenges these associations have in their development. After an initial characterization, they examined their linkages to regional development processes, such as river basin landuse planning in Risaralda and the Regional System of protected areas. The organization Fecomar was also presented as an experience for community integration towards conservation purposes. Then a detailed explanation was given on managing restaurants, lodgings, guides and tourism paths and environmental interpretation, marketing their services. After this event, the leaders have a clear focus on their future actions, and been active with their local group with a positive outlook, changing the way they undertake their functions and their training.

3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

3.1 Challenges met during the reporting period

The local operator Faro del Catatumbo had some delay delivering a report, after several recommendations were made to the previous report and answers were not found satisfactory. Since that moment, no further payments have been authorized, and more information has been asked to verify the data related to implementation of sustainable production systems.

The Cocuy manager had a substantial delay in sending a report on activities, and when it finally arrived, the targets had not been validated by relevant documents or data. Information had to be retrieved piecemeal, but official support was lacking.

The CLP technical professional and an assistant were concentrated working on the environmental approval process during the transition period from USAID's SIGA to the MONITOR information system, as many environmental approval reports had to be recorded before a deadline. Finally, only some reports from Cocuy were lacking at the time.

3.2 Major constraints faced during the reporting period

In the Catatumbo region, the Park's manager had resigned and a new manager was appointed. The learning process was difficult as the new manager did not have an experience in protected areas' management. After two months, she resigned and the activities were slowed again as contracts had not been made for sustainable production systems and restoration. The Territorial



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Director appointed a technical professional to take charge of basic functioning. As a result of this vacuum, the targets were not reached and execution almost stopped.

3.3 Challenges expected for the next quarter

- Resuming activities in Catatumbo Park with support from the NPU Technical area.
- Establishing procedures to retrieve information from Cocuy Park on a timely basis.
- Finishing the process for the definition of local operators in Katíos through examination of proposals with the NPU.

4. DETAILED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

4.1 Grants process for local operators

Cocuy

- One contract for local operators was signed during this period with Alta Montaña Andina, to operate in the Cocuy region, in the Chiscas municipality.
- A proposal submitted by the Asociación de Amigos del Cocuy, a local NGO in Cocuy, is still pending because the legal and administrative documents are still incomplete due to changes in management.

Katíos

- A final proposal and budget is also expected next quarter from WWF for the Katíos region, after several meetings were conducted to arrange the situation with the local communities in the Pacific region.
- Another proposal for Katíos, submitted by the Universidad de Antioquia, has been analyzed by the NPU and some doubts persist, so it will be evaluated in a meeting with the Park's managers, central office staff and territorial directors where the results of the Program will be examined in preparation for the third year.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

- The proposal submitted by OGT for the Tucurinca river basin was examined by the Technical Committee and adjustments were required, but the process of approval of such adjustments by traditional authorities has been long.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

4.2 Implementation of activities in the clusters

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Flamencos

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Agricultural tools were delivered to the Bunkwimake (Don Dieguito) school for community work and to 30 Jiwa families (these 30 families will be counted when they begin implementation in their plots).	1 organization supported
Soil analyses were carried out on 90 samples from indigenous and campesino plots in La Lengueta. Indigenous cocoa plantations were evaluated for phyto-sanitary status. Modules for production of organic fertilizer were developed, to use in restoration activities.	
Training was carried out for campesino and indigenous people in the following topics: managing phyto-sanitary risks in nurseries and in cocoa plantations; assembling nurseries and propagation of timber and fruit trees; fire prevention and control, garbage management and ecological restoration.	116 people trained.

Arhuacos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
The food security plot identified in the local school of Nabusimake has begun implementation by sowing food crops, following soil preparation done in the previous quarter.	2,3 ha. have been established with food crops.
Silvo-pastoral systems, a sugar-cane processing facility and protection of river basins have begun but are not finished yet. A fence has been installed to protect a forest remnant.	3,6 ha. protected by fencing, for a total of 5,9 ha. (F1 indicator)



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Kankuamos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution indicators to
<p><u>Sustainable production</u></p> <p>Sustainable production systems were established on 50 hectares, with sugar cane, plantains, maize, beans. Tools and supplies were given to participants in Atánquez, La Mina, Murillo and Guatapurí. Improving soils by organic fertilization has been recommended.</p> <p>Fencing and hedgerows were installed to protect forest areas in the La Mina sector, El Encanto farm.</p> <p>Training was held on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organic agriculture as a life alternative, compared with agriculture production based on “green revolution” or techniques based on chemical supplies. -Soil loss and low crop productivity by erosion. -Best agricultural practice in food security crops: soil preparation, methods for sowing, seed or cuttings selection. -The territory and the importance of natural resources. 	<p>50 ha. Sustainable production systems 100 ha. Protected for passive restoration. F1: 150 ha.</p> <p>F2: 68 people trained</p>
<p><u>Consensus building among communities and resguardos in process</u></p>	<p>5 organizations strengthened</p>
<p>A meeting was held in Kankuamo territory, in which five organizations participated to design their indigenous governance plan. Authorities from the Consejo Territorial de Cabildos participated along with the Organización Gonawindúa Tayrona, Confederación Indígena Tayrona, Organización Wiwa and Organización Indígena Kankuama.</p> <p>There was also the first Elders' meeting in the La Mina community to discuss governance issues.</p>	
<p><u>Environmental education strategy implementation at the regional and local scales</u></p> <p>A basic design for radio programs was finished and the first example of a program (El Suzugao de la Sierra) was sent for revision. The first script of the topics to be included on TV programs was also finished: local governance, environmental management and food security and autonomy in the Kankuamo indigenous resguardo.</p>	<p>No indicators validated yet.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Wiwa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production</u></p> <p>Sustainable production systems for food security were established in 42 farms of the Limoncito, Rinconá, Sabana Grande and Barcino communities.</p> <p>Sugar cane processing facilities including two large pans for panela production were delivered. Also, barbed wire for protection of food security areas was handed over to beneficiaries. Planting native trees along with wire fencing has been recommended to supplement firewood availability in the future.</p> <p>Training was held on soil management and conservation.</p>	<p>52,5 ha sustainable production systems implemented</p> <p>15 families benefited</p> <p>F-2 40 people have been trained on technical issues on sustainable production</p> <p>1 organization strengthened: OWYBT</p>
<p><u>Consensus building among communities and resguardos in process</u></p> <p>The second survey for the identification and characterization of sacred areas and environmental importance zones was done, and a meeting was held with the Sierra Nevada Park manager, as the first step to define important conservation areas.</p> <p>The second meeting of indigenous Wiwa authorities was held with representatives from the 27 communities.</p>	<p>Agreements on conservation areas are not ready yet</p>

FIAAT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>The local ecotourism guides were trained on best practice, cultural heritage and conservation issues in the Buritaca river basin area and trail to Ciudad Perdida.</p>	<p>118 people trained</p>
<p>A workshop was held for organizational development and strengthening, attended by the indigenous organization Fundación Ribunduna Tayrona and the campesino association Asojuntar.</p>	<p>2 organizations strengthened</p>



Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Control and surveillance</u> Workshop for updating the local plan for prevention, control and surveillance of the NNP SNSM. Control and surveillance report for the quarter, for a section between the Don Diego and Palomino rivers.	Advance in local plan and reports on control and surveillance inspections. 2,652 ha. surveyed by the park staff in the period.
Workshop on monitoring restoration processes, with the professionals from the technical subdirection.	Two new monitoring processes identified, related to sustainable production systems.

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Support for organization strengthening for cocoa grafting and workshop on environmental education, specifically on forest fire prevention in the indigenous wiwa sector in Guajira (Marocazo sector).	The wiwa organization has already been counted for indicator 2

Fragua NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Identification, promotion and implementation of sustainable production systems</u> Farm planning process carried out with 44 farmers, with socioeconomic information, characterizations and sketches. Technical appraisal for 15 of these farms. Fowl and pigs were delivered for 9 farms, 6 food security plots were installed with plantains and pineapple; 3 traditional food plots (chagras) were sown with plantains and 16 fish ponds were installed including 9,000 young fish. Training on cocoa agricultural management, animal farm species' management.	12 families 268,7 ha. implemented



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

<u>Development and strengthening of community organizations</u> 21 workshops for organizational strengthening in several topics: research and monitoring, special management strategies, buffer zone, sustainable production systems and restoration, land use and tenure.	21 organizations strengthened, 117 people trained.
---	--

Amazon Conservation Team

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Definition of a work plan for implementation of sustainable production systems</u> The land use planning with campesinos has been carried out for 80 farms, including their description and sketch, technical information, current status of the production systems in the farm. The land use planning for indigenous areas has been conducted with the San Miguel and Yurayaco resguardos. Farmers and indigenous people were trained on technical aspects for sustainable production, cocoa grafting, nurseries, silvo-pastoral systems.	326 persons trained on sustainable production techniques, land use planning (see below)
<u>Identification, promotion and implementation of sustainable production systems</u> The 208 food security plots for campesinos were defined and protected by fencing. The soil was then prepared for planting and the seed beds were installed and sown. A restoration process was initiated by fencing areas identified for the purpose and the nurseries were installed to propagate native trees which will be planted in these areas. Agroforestry systems were defined and agreed upon with the farmers according to the three models designed. These areas were protected by fencing and the cocoa nurseries were established. Pasture areas for silvo-pastoral systems were identified and protected by fences on 15 hectares. A total of 30 indigenous traditional food security plots had their soil prepared and half of the area was sown with their crops. Tools and supplies were given to the beneficiaries in order to carry out the implementation. Meetings have been held with Agrosolidaria and a german enterprise in order to explore possible trade for cocoa produced in the region. The first samples will be sent to Germany for trial. Although training sessions on cocoa production, processing and marketing have been planned, including participating in a fair trade meeting, an activity is still pending regarding the market plan for cocoa.	150 ha. Implemented with sustainable production systems. 330 families benefited.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

<p><u>Strengthening governance with communities in priority areas</u></p> <p>At the end of this period a total of 28 veredas had been characterized according to the production systems in these areas, and basic information on community organization had been collected. This information allows drawing a Plan for each vereda as local development initiatives which will be presented to the Mayor and other institutions working in the region. This process strengthens the Juntas de Acción Comunal in relation with land use planning, which is relevant for the sustainability of the actions implemented by this program through ACT.</p>	<p>17 organizations strengthened</p>
---	--------------------------------------

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Control and surveillance</u></p> <p>Meetings and workshops of the local control and surveillance committee (San José del Fragua) with support from the Dirección Territorial Amazonia. Workshop on the control and surveillance strategy and the local action plan schedule.</p> <p>Security problems in the Fragua - Chorroso river basin hindered the characterization process.</p> <p>Control and surveillance surveys were few because of the difficult security situation, although some farm assessments and the rapid ecological evaluation were taken advantage for control and surveillance observations.</p>	<p>Research priorities identified and document advanced to an 80%</p>
<p><u>Monitoring and Research</u></p> <p>Meeting on the advances for the research plan based on the priorities identified and the possible joint action with Universidad de la Amazonia. The park's staff was trained on restoration, ecosystem fragmentation, forest succession dynamics, soil and water management. A rapid ecological evaluation was made in the vereda Tendidos in the Pescado river basin with the GECHO group from Universidad del Cauca. Bird sampling was carried out by L.G.Gomez and park staff in the vereda la Quisaya - San José del Fragua-, for the project: "Demografía de aves de sotobosque en un paisaje fragmentado del piedemonte amazónico"</p>	<p>3 monitoring processes in course: occupation within the Park, active and passive restoration. These monitoring activities have not been validated yet with specific reports</p>



<p><u>Definition of buffer zones</u></p> <p>In the process for the definition of buffer zones, a land use planning document has advanced with information for Putumayo, Nariño and the municipalities in the northern Caquetá, to cover a 100% of the study area. GIS information was processed with satellite imaging, to identify land cover and land use change from 1980 to 1989; multitemporal analyses were used to determine land use patterns and trends. GIS information was collected for monitoring human occupation within the Park. Land use classification advanced for 2000/2001(Landsat) and 2008/2009 (Aster, Alos) images. Compilation on land use and tenure in the area and characterization of social processes that influence human occupation; tenure was characterized for 40 farms.</p> <p>An action plan was made with the Alto Caquetá round table; staff was trained on GIS and spatial modeling; a day for the environment was organized with the school in San José and an inter-sectoral workshop was carried out with several participants to identify conservation issues.</p>	<p>When documents are completed the contribution to indicators will be validated.</p>
<p><u>Strengthen land and biodiversity restoration</u></p> <p>The land use planning process with campesinos has been carried out with 44 people, including description and sketch of the farm, socioeconomic information and family characterization. 15 of these plans have a technical appraisal and 5 have been completely documented. In the next period indicators will be drawn.</p> <p>The active restoration process is ongoing with 13 families on 19 hectares, while passive restoration has progressed with 24 families who protected 98,5 hectares with fences, for a total of 117,5 ha. in restoration processes. A student from Universidad Distrital will work on characterization of reference ecosystems related to restoration activities.</p> <p>Five workshops were conducted with the staff on sustainable systems, restoration, ecosystem fragmentation, succession dynamics and soil and water management.</p>	<p>These restoration processes have not been validated yet with relevant documents as to their contribution to target.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

<p><u>Support consensus building between the Park and indigenous communities or campesinos for special plans or management strategies</u></p> <p>A plan has been drawn with the relevant authorities for characterizing land in the area surrounding the Park, which can be assigned to campesino people currently occupying areas inside the park. As an example of this purpose, the landuse professional supported the dissemination about the land program for 2011 with the San José mayor's office, resulting on a proposal for Incoder from three farmers occupying land inside the park. In the near future, these farmers may have their own land with proper tenure in areas outside the park.</p> <p>Other support to farmers in the vicinity of the park was given by the land use professional in alliance with Banco Agrario: the farmers were informed on the procedure for applying for subsidies on account of damages to crops by rains and floods.</p>	<p>Consensus with communities over management strategies will contribute to F-2 indicator.</p> <p>Validation is pending.</p>
---	--

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Establishing consensus between communities and indigenous resguardos</u></p> <p>With the Portal resguardo a follow-up meeting was done to assess restoration and sustainable production systems activities. The land use professional supported the meeting between the resguardo and the farmer Jorge Parra to talk about the boundary conflict between these lands. With the Cerinda resguardo 4 workshops were carried out on productive systems (plantains, cocoa, cocoa nurseries) and farm animal species management.</p> <p>The Special management strategies were reviewed with the Asociación Tandachiridu Inganokuna by the Territorial Director, participation and legal office staff, and the Park's team to continue commitments agreed upon on the December 2009 meeting.</p>	<p>336 ha. with land use agreements with resguardos Cerinda and Portal. Land use planning is in process beginning with characterizations in Belén de los Andaquíes 1.534,4 ha. and in San José del Fragua 1.108 ha.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Utría NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Sustainable production systems (maize, root crops) supported in the indigenous community of Sta. María de Condoto	47 families
Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas participated in training on sustainable production systems	1 organization
Sustainable production systems implemented	26 ha.

Fundación Natura

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>The most relevant activities have been highlighted in the first part of this report, where the activities have concentrated on the implementation of production systems with the Hunters Group (food security plots) and the Mujeres en Progreso group (production in “zoteas” for food security).</p> <p>Other matters are related to governance by the community councils in the northern area where Fundación Natura is operating. Both the Main Council of Los Delfines and the Local Council of El Cedro have experienced problems during this quarter. The first one has been involved in a debate over the logging permit authorized by Codechocó to the Canadian timber enterprise “REM”, where the council also has a stake as owner of the territory. The Ministry of the Environment has stopped the license to proceed with evaluation of the technical aspects for timber extraction, the potential damage in the territory and legal aspects concerning the permit. Meanwhile, the board of this council has been confronted by the communities, and information has not been available regarding their role in this matter. The strengthening program which had been formulated with them has stopped while the board sorts out the situation.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Board of the local Council El Cedro is not fully recognized by their communities or other external institutions because of their limited organizational abilities and the roles and functions of the board members. Their authority and leadership is not clear and legitimacy is at stake.</p> <p>Because of this situation, strengthening efforts directed to any of these groups are difficult in their actual implementation and will require additional work and ingenuity to find alternatives. Up to the moment, a workshop related to the regulations and functions established in Ley 70 has been asked by these councils and will be implemented shortly.</p>	<p>17, 42 ha. production systems established.</p> <p>130 persons trained.</p>



Marviva

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Fisheries monitoring and census</u></p> <p>The GICPA group (Grupo Interinstitucional y Comunitario de Pesca Artesanal) has been working with the SIPEIN (Sistema de Información pesquera del Inveemar) method, applied to the whole Golfo de Tribugá. This is the first time that all the northern coast of Chocó uses the same method to record fisheries information. A map showing a spatial analysis of human activities at sea, the fishing places (“caladeros”) and the areas with stronger pressure has been prepared (see map below). This contribution will provide important information to design the area for responsible fisheries (ZEPA) and will guide the debate over its institutional, legal and operational requirements to make it work</p> <p><u>Management Plan for Mangroves</u></p> <p>The communities using the mangrove areas in Jurubidá, Coquí, Panguí, Tribugá and Nuquí validated the preliminary management plan prepared for this area encompassing 2.000 ha. of mangrove forest. People from the five communities have met regularly to examine the plans, take decisions on the management for this collective use area and trace access rules to these resources.</p> <p>Some difficulties have been found related to governance, as the Main Community Council of Los Riscas and its board has had trouble in the negotiation of the Management Plan for the Nuquí-Las Animas road, leading to a stall, also a dispute as to the ability to represent the communities, which resulted in the creation of an alternate Board. Support is in process to examine the legal consequences and solution for this obstacle which may hinder the collective regulations and their enforcement.</p>	<p>24 persons have been trained on fisheries monitoring and census</p> <p>164 people participating in management plan for mangroves. Agreements are in process.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Management Plan for Mangroves: workshops for collective analysis and design. Map with preliminary agreements on use, protection and recovery areas.

Foto historia del proceso de socialización de los PMM

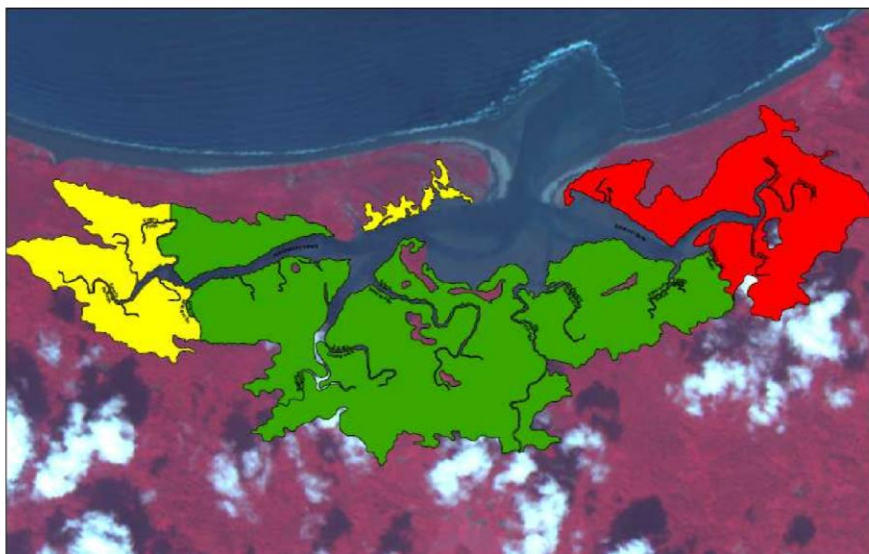
Presentación del video a través del Canal Local Cable Coral



Validación del afiche con los planes locales de manejo del manglar



Taller para la formulación del plan de manejo en Coquí





USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Red Colombia Verde

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>In order to improve the quality standards in providing ecotourism services in Utría, three groups related to the ecotourism value chain have been strengthened by an initial diagnosis and technical advice: hotels, lodgings and restaurants; guides and marine transportation providers.</p> <p>For the first group, advice was centered on cleaning and disinfecting kitchens, bathrooms and rooms, using natural, biodegradable or environmentally friendly products. Guides were trained on best practice which involves personal appearance, hygiene, oral and written communication, punctuality, initial greeting and a protocol for the end of activities. Transporters were trained on good service, personal appearance, affable behavior, a protocol for initial greeting and the end of activities, communication between the service provider and the tourism operator that hires them.</p> <p>A series of workshops were held to strengthen the tourism attractions and service providers in each of the six areas. Environmental education as applied to tourist attractions; security, risk assessment and management; and support for young people to constitute an eco-club.</p>	<p>59 persons were trained.</p> <p>Information on the number of organizations participating is in the process of validation</p>

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Document with the diagnosis for ecotourism planning and limits to acceptable change in the Cocalito, Estero Grande and Playa Blanca paths.	Final document not officially presented
Video for the promotion of ecotourism was made in the Bahia Solano-El Valle-Utría-Nuquí region.	Revision in course
Three monitoring processes have advanced by identifying questions and methods: hunting, marine turtles and ecotourism.	No official reports are available
<p><u>Control and Surveillance</u></p> <p>Activities have been carried out in three separate marine surveying areas: 1. South Zone (towards Morro Mico, 2. Northwestern Zone (towards Playa Cuevita in northern Park limit), 3. North Zone (inside the Ensenada)</p>	13.258 ha. in C&S activities



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Participants from the indigenous communities of Sta. María de Condoto and Jurubidá have participated in training related to natural resource management.	155 people

Catatumbo NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Sustainable production systems (corn, beans, cocoa, medicinal plants), with small farm animals (hens, pigs) established in Bridikayra, Karicachaboquira, Shubacbarina, Batroctora, Corronkayra, Isthoda, Beboquira, Pathuina, Asacbaringayra and Yera.	71 families validated
Sustainable production systems with food security plots, nurseries, traditional medicinal plants.	1,91 ha.

Proempresas

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>The rehabilitation of cocoa plantations with indigenous communities in Catatumbo has been progressing despite some limitations encountered when the Park Manager was changed. While implementing the pruning and fertilizing in these plots, the farmers have learned how to improve soil and plant conditions which will have a positive effect on production.</p> <p>Other training exercises on water resources management and the protection of natural resources have continued in different communities. Participants have increased, showing that the topics are relevant for the people.</p>	<p>30 ha. Rehabilitated</p> <p>154 people were training Information on attendance to training is still lacking</p>



Faro del Catatumbo

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Several problems have been detected in the implementation of the programmed activities for silvo-pastoral and agroforestry systems, as the materials have been delivered but scarce evidence has been sent regarding actual establishment. For this reason, there have been several requirements for additional information, which up to date has not been satisfactory.	No data is available to certify implementation activities
Cocoa rehabilitation should have been already in course in the Culebritas region, but the difficulties of communication and access to this area have hindered obtaining information on progress.	
Nurseries should have been installed in the schools, but the size and materials used for its construction, as well as the amount of plants sown has not been indicated.	
The food security plots have been protected by fencing and some plants have apparently been established, such as plantains and manioc, but other complementary activities such as preparation of organic fertilizers, best agricultural practices have not been reported.	
The farm planning and diagnosis was made for 16 farms in the San Isidro area, along with the collection of socio-economic information for this area.	

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
A participative monitoring process with fish is in implementation, by agreements to retrieve data on captured fish and experimental sampling with indigenous communities. The first series of data have been compiled with the community and analysis is in process.	1 new monitoring process, but validation not complete by lack of information

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Training on agro-ecology, sustainable use of forests, preparation and use of organic fertilizers and soil improving preparations.	177 people validated



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Funprocep

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>A diagnosis was made of the Asocbarí indigenous organization, in order to establish strong or weak aspects related to administrative, financial and management issues. Strategic elements such as vision, mission and strategic lines were also identified. A map was made to show the main fields where the members should be competent, including the ability to represent their people, knowledge to manage the territory and accountability as leaders. The strong points are the commitment of some governmental and international cooperation institutions to support this organization and the planning efforts which have yielded a basic plan where health, education, territory, land tenure, culture and other elements have been included. The weak aspects are that no evaluation of the Plan de Vida has been done, and documents on previous progress attained by the former President of the Association and Board are inexistent. The administrative ability is lacking and properly trained people are scarce. The monthly workshop on these matters has some advances and a change has been made to have an accountant.</p> <p>Other activities related to the Sadou School have been done, such as designing educational materials including the Barí language; traditional culture meetings and workshops where young people learn from their elders on traditional tools, fishing devices, house construction, basketry and other skills involving use and management of natural resources. These activities have been documented by the social professional.</p> <p>The problems between the Park's management during this period had an impact on the progress of activities, as Asocbarí did not continue on the programmed schedule of workshops and meetings. The schedule had to be renegotiated but the Coordination has warned Funprocep on the limited time available for completion of the planned activities and has asked for restructuring the scope of this project.</p>	<p>Attendance lists are lacking so no data has been validated for people trained</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Cocuy NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>Visits to socialize the project and reach agreements on sustainable production systems implementation were conducted with families in the veredas Malvinas and Aguas Claras (Tame, Arauca). 27 farmers will establish plots for pasture improvement, with tree planted to improve silvopastoral systems; these systems will be implemented on 950 hectares. For this period 9 families and a school (Joel Sierra) were given small fish to improve their production in fish ponds; the nursery in the Colegio Joel Sierra has been improved with irrigation system, as well as the food security plot in the Escuela El Progreso. A temporary nursery has been installed with the Aguas Claras JAC in order to produce 15.000 seedlings for future hedgerows.</p>	<p>9 families and 1 school benefited with materials for fish ponds (June 30 2011). 3 organizations strengthened: Two schools, JAC Aguas Claras, ASOPADRES Escuela el progreso, Tame. Some of these activities are in the planning process, still not implemented.</p>
<p>In the municipalities of Chiscas and Güicán, a diagnosis is in course to design and implement sustainable production systems, mainly silvo-pastoral, on 269.3 ha., to reduce impacts on 1.000 hectares. Passive restoration strategies will be applied along the river margins on 1,5 k. These systems have been designed with hedgerows with native trees such as mortiño, colorado, palo blanco, tuno and espino de cabro. Fences will be installed on 4.300 meters to protect areas and induce natural forest regeneration. Five families will be benefited by these silvo-pastoral and protection systems, as well as the Rechiniga and la Puerta Grande aqueduct with 42 and 115 families respectively.</p>	<p>This first action is a diagnosis, so no targets can be validated yet.</p>
<p>Training on sustainable production systems (nursery management and food security crops).</p>	<p>21 people trained</p>



Avansar

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>Representatives from the campesino families in Tame (Arauca) have been trained for nursery installation and operation. The coffee and native trees will then be planted in agroforestry systems, to improve tree cover in an area where pastures and extensive cattle ranching prevail.</p> <p>As the plants have not been transplanted yet, the 92 ha. planned with coffee sustainable production systems will be counted in the next quarter.</p> <p>The farm planning exercises and agreements for good agricultural practice, use of natural resources and protection of biodiversity are in the process of agreement. The technical capacity remains low and this is reflected in the quality of the reports. This organization will need reinforcement for sustainability of the actions, and also because the families establishing the coffee systems are beginners in this activity.</p>	1 family

Opepa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>In the municipality of El Cocuy, two Ecoclubs with youngsters from the Antonia Santos and El Cardón schools have been formed. The students participate in workshops and other extra-curricular activities related to the environmental problems identified in the area. A suggestion was made to invite the parents of these children to join in certain activities, which will have a positive development for sustainability of this initiative.</p> <p>The service providers for ecotourism have been trained in best practice for this activity, where the Park's staff also participated. An assessment was carried out with the main ecotourism service providers in the area, where the following organizations participated: Asegucoc, Aseturg, Asococuy, Posada Sierra Nevada, Guacani and Finca la Esperanza. The difficulties in administrative and technical aspects were identified, in order to strengthen these areas, and the relationship between the different links in the service chain were also qualified for better functioning.</p>	<p>68 students trained</p> <p>74 service providers trained</p>



Pantera

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>The people in the eastern sector of the NNP El Cocuy have continued to cooperate with Pantera in the identification of the jaguar corridor; more than 261 persons answered an inquiry on feline species, their habits, areas where they have been spotted, predation on cattle, feline hunting or killing, etc.</p> <p>15 people from the veredas La Reforma, Alto Purare, Alto Cravo, Brisas del Cravo and Agua Blanca in Tame have agreed to collect seeds and plantlets from native species and planting them in the nursery in order to establish the biological corridor for jaguar and other feline species. Other 10 persons have been trained in participative ecological restoration and on the importance of different species of animals for the dispersal of seeds.</p> <p>For the next quarter it is expected to begin installation of silvo-pastoral production systems.</p>	10 persons trained

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Final documents on carrying capacity and monitoring scheme in 3 paths of El Cocuy Park have been finished. A final version of the ecotourism planning document is under way.	Not officially reported
The service providers (guides, hotels, restaurants, transportation, horse renting) in the region (Güicán de la Sierra, El Cocuy and Panqueba) are participating in training processes. Organizations ASEGUICOC and Asociación de Prestadores de Servicios Ecoturísticos de El Cocuy have participated.	The numbers of trainees and the organizations strengthened have not yet been validated with relevant documents. No details are available on type of training.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

<p>The construction of the Lagunillas cabin, repairs to the paths, construction of bridges over main paths, signals for tourist orientation are under way.</p> <p>Two additional cabins are under construction in La Esperanza y Ritakuwas, in Güicán.</p>	<p>There have been delays from the NPU communications office in revision of texts for signals.</p> <p>25,4 ha. of paths have been repaired. The construction of the Lagunillas cabin had been delayed as architectural designs were not complete.</p>
<p>Liberated condors are being monitored by radio tracking.</p> <p>A proposal for monitoring feline species in the Chiscas páramo is being prepared.</p> <p>Monitoring data have been taken for: loss of frailejones (<i>Espeletia lópezii</i>), offenses to regulations, impact on paths, chemical and physical water analysis, inadequate garbage disposal.</p>	<p>Monitoring processes have not been validated with relevant documents.</p>
<p>Control and surveillance activities have been improved by the new radio systems which were installed in the Park and the region (8 portable and 4 in El Cocuy, Güicán, Tame and Sácama Park's offices, antennas). Final version for C& S local plan delivered.</p>	<p>Official document for control and surveillance and reports still lacking.</p>
<p>Farmers in Chiscas, Güicán, El Cocuy, in areas adjacent to the Park, have been contacted by the professional in charge of identifying and negotiating land use agreements and conservation actions. Some of these areas would protect aqueduct sources and benefit at least 422 families using this water sources. Technical validation of this process and potential for ecological benefit is pending.</p>	<p>In process restoration agreements for actions which will ideally cover 2.428 ha.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>Training in nursery and propagation techniques for students has continued in the José Santos Gutierrez and El Cardón schools (El Cocuy) and in Güicán to prepare material for restoration.</p> <p>Other workshops on natural resource management have been conducted with schools: José Santos Gutierrez, El Cardón, Normal Güicán; Técnico agropecuario, San Diego de Alcalá (Guacamayas), escuela sector La capilla – Güicán. Similar activities in the Eastern sector of the Park have been done in the Colegio Nacional San Luis, Escuela vda. Macueque, Escuela vda. Guivarin, SENA vda. Sabana de la vieja, Escuela Santa Teresa vda. La Colorada, Hogar Juvenil Campesino, Programa SER, Escuela rural Maria Goretti vda. Sabanalarga (Sácama Casanare). More than 400 students have participated in talks related to natural resource management and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Validation of number of people trained is pending because lists of attendance are still lacking.</p>

Katíos NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>A technician for supporting the sustainable production systems implementation was hired, a work plan has been designed, workshops and surveys in the Bijao, Wounan, Cienagas de Tumaradó and Puente America areas were conducted and a preliminary characterization has been done for two of these areas on the potential for the implementation of sustainable production systems (fishing and food security).</p>	<p>Preliminary work, to be validated when implemented.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>A revision of planning documents (Corpouraba, Codechoco; EOT Unguía and Riosucio; Turbo POT) was done in preparation for a meeting for joint actions regarding landuse planning and the Protected Areas System between the Park's staff, the municipalities and Corpourabá.</p> <p>The professional in charge of social affairs has delivered a preliminary report on support given to indigenous and afrodescendant communities to develop their planning documents. Additional support was given to the Arquía indigenous community on use and management of natural resources. A workshop was made with the Tule resguardo leaders to explain the objectives and extent of support that will be given for the "Plan de Vida" design.</p> <p>Maps have been developed on different topics; the staff has been trained on GPS use and software applications for spatial analysis.</p>	<p>339 people have been trained.</p>
<p>Definition of places with impacts derived from illegal logging for restoration purposes. Surveys with GPS were carried out to define polygons and their areas in the vicinity of Sautatá. 4.089 ha. have been estimated, where 1.163 can be restored. A temporary nursery has been installed for plantlets to be sown after collection during the surveys.</p> <p>Meeting with representatives from the three Community councils: a) La larga Tumaradó; b) Mayor de Cacarica; c) Bajo Atrato, for a follow-up on the commitments pledged during the local round table 2011 and plan respective actions.</p>	<p>6.600 ha. Surveyed on C&S activities</p>
<p>Installation in Sautatá of an antenna for internet connection. Training for staff on radio and GPS operation.</p>	<p>5 persons trained. Attendance lists unavailable for validation.</p>
<p>Repairs for control and surveillance cabins are under way in Sautata, Peyé and Bijao.</p>	<p>Considerable delay for delivery of construction materials has slowed the implementation of repairs.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Agreements building among communities and Resguardos in process</u></p> <p>The fishing agreement for the bajo Atrato region has been examined through five workshops with representatives and fishers from 8 minor community councils and institutions, with a tracking committee and a work plan until December 2011.</p> <p>A socio-economic survey was applied in Puente América, Tumaradó and the Unguia port for a fishers' census, fishing tools and boats operating in the area. A characterization has been made, along with a fishing monitoring protocol. Staff was trained for field data gathering and use of the software application SIPEIN. Meetings have been held with the fishing group of the Urabá Gulf region.</p> <p>The Local Round Table for PNN los Katios with the main community councils met for landuse planning and management of the territory according to former agreements.</p>	<p>3 main community councils.</p> <p>Reports not available for validation</p>
<p><u>Environmental education</u></p> <p>Workshops have been made in the Tumaradó, Puente América, Arquia and Wounaan communities, which have major influence on the protected area.</p> <p>Local ecological groups and young local leaders have been strengthened in order to disseminate information and engage communities and students from schools in conservation activities. Didactic and educational materials were distributed on important conservation values and vulnerable species, to the following schools: Instituto San Martín de Porras, Instituto Agrícola de Unguia, Instituto Agropecuario Municipal, Instituto Ambiental Carlos Márquez, Instituto Nelson Mandela, Instituto las Bienaventuranzas. The "environmental week" event was carried out in Riosucio, Chocó, where environmental and educational materials, messages and practice were disseminated for adoption by two local support groups and students.</p>	<p>339 persons trained. Data supports not available for validation</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Cross-Cutting

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>Ecotourism planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFF Flamencos: The carrying capacity and ecotourism planning document are ready to begin the regulatory paperwork. The monitoring method has been designed. PNN El Cocuy: the carrying capacity study for the western sector of the Park is ready, and will be adjusted according to the repairs on paths for impact mitigation. A diagnosis and regulation proposal concerning the ecotourism activity has been prepared jointly with the service providers in the region. The NPU law office will examine this document. An action plan for ecotourism is currently in process. PNN Utria: a diagnosis of ecotourism activities and preliminary measurements on carrying capacity for priority areas has been made. Monitoring has begun in June and will continue. 	<p>Official documents are not available for validation of goals</p>
<p>Sustainable Production Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNN Katios: A diagnosis and action plan was designed on production alternatives for Tumaradó, where the main activity is fishing. An inquiry is under way to define the implementation of sustainable production systems with 60 families. An action plan was designed for restoration and sustainable production systems implementation. PNN Utria: Planning on sustainable production systems and goals were examined with the technician in charge. PNN El Cocuy: Suggestions were made by the NPU's sustainable systems professional to improve the survey in the area and define relevant goals. PNN Catatumbo Bari: Guidance was provided for the work plan, budget and TORs for technical staff for implementation of sustainable production systems. PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: Field visit for technical direction and monitoring in the Lengüeta sector production systems implementation. 	<p>Data are not available on persons trained</p>



<p>Restoration and landuse planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNN Katios: Work plan and meetings for fish resources, fishing census and monitoring in the Tumaradó swamps area, to design a Management Plan. Restoration areas were defined and mapped with GPS. Meetings with Universidad de Antioquia to examine posible support for the fisheries management plan. • PNN Cocuy: Advice on nursery production, area definition and characterization, models for restoration and advances on agreements with landowners. 	<p>Documents have not been officially submitted for validation of goals.</p>
<p>Research and monitoring</p> <p>A workshop on research and monitoring for the DT Pacífico was held in Gorgona, in order to draw the local action plans. The National Research Strategy was consolidated and will be presented to the Direction Committee for official adoption.</p> <p>Monitoring schemes were examined for Cocuy, Utría and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta parks.</p> <p>In preparation for the release of the Park's Research Fund initiative, several meetings were held with the Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente, Instituto Humboldt and Instituto de Ciencias - Universidad Nacional, searching for additional contributions for funding. The latter will evaluate the projects. Instructions for online inscription of projects were designed.</p>	<p>Documents have not been officially submitted for validation of goals.</p> <p>The monitoring process, although examined by the deputy technical office, still lacks adequate support.</p>
<p>Environmental education</p> <p>Preparation of the national meeting of environmental education and the workshop for designing the local action plans, including the six CLP parks.</p>	<p>Activity in progress, no final results yet.</p>
<p>Management Plans</p> <p>During the preparatory phase for updating management plans, a schedule was made for completing this action for the 56 protected areas.</p>	<p>Activity in progress, no final results yet.</p>
<p>Special Management Strategies</p> <p>The Tumaradó community has been selected to achieve an agreement concerning fisheries. With the Wuonan and Bijao communities the dialogue will be reinitiated to decide on joint actions.</p>	<p>No agreement has been reached yet.</p>



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

<p>New Areas Declaration</p> <p>Playona Acandí: support was given to workshops to discuss declaration of the Distrito de manejo Integrado Playona- loma de Caleta, with Codechoco and community councils Cocomanorte and Cocomaseco. Meetings were held with the “Colectivo Ambiental” to define initial dates and topics for the process of “previous consultation” to communities.</p>	<p>Ongoing activity in the process for declaration of protected areas.</p>
<p>SINAP action plan</p> <p>The team working on new categories for protected areas in the Carder region (Risaralda) has examined and validated 15 areas by the CAR. Information will be registered in the RUNAP system. Similar processes for examining protected areas categories in their respective jurisdictions were began with CORPORINOQUIA, CRC and CORMACARENA. Workshops were arranged with CARs pertaining to the SIRAP-Caribe to indicate requirements for the process of assigning new categories, the use of state indicators for selecting the best management category and to define conservation objectives. The work plans for the CDMB,</p>	<p>Activities in progress for dissemination and implementation on the Sinap action plan</p>
<p>CORANTIOQUIA, CORTOLIMA, CRQ and CORPOURABA were examined and a workshop to define biodiversity status indicators was held with CRQ, CRC, CORMACARENA and CORPOURABA.</p> <p>PACIFIC REGION SIRAP:</p> <p>2 technical committees were held to analyze the GEF Project for marine areas and actions needed for the consolidation of SIRAP Pacifico in 2011, such as: participation strategy; protected areas and other landuse planning instruments updating in database; definition of conservation priorities; strategy for stakeholder strengthening; institutional scope.</p>	

4.3 Communications activities: Success stories

The following success stories have been published in the Program's web page.

Relevo generacional en favor del turismo sostenible



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – RCV / Corregimiento de Terales / Paula Hurtado.

Municipio de Nuquí, Chocó. Colombia. Son las nueve de la mañana y damos inicio al taller de Administración de Riesgos y seguridad del turista en el destino Nuquí Pacífico, ubicado al sur del Parque Nacional Natural Utría, en el Chocó Biogeográfico colombiano.

Los asistentes son jóvenes del corregimiento de Terales, un lugar privilegiado del Municipio de Nuquí, rodeado por la selvas, cascadas, ríos, pozos termales y playas. Es una zona reconocida por su potencial para el desarrollo turístico de la región, y por ello, recibe la mayor afluencia de turistas del municipio al año, y pronto será fortalecido con el desarrollo de infraestructura para el mejoramiento de la oferta de servicios turísticos en el pozo termal.

“Estos jóvenes serán los herederos de la zona y son quienes se encargarán de promover su conservación y el aprovechamiento responsable de los recursos naturales, a través del servicio de guianza a los visitantes provenientes de todo el país”, explica Carlos Vanegas, de Red Colombia Verde (RCV), organización que lidera las actividades de capacitación implementadas en el Programa Paisajes de Conservación en la zona de influencia del Parque Utría.

“Se trata de una serie de talleres que buscan fortalecer a los jóvenes de la región en turismo, educación ambiental, guianza y administración de riesgos, para que sean ellos quienes se apropien del desarrollo del potencial turístico de su región”, complementa Venegas.

En el primer día del taller se identificaron los principales atractivos del lugar, y sobre todo, la forma más segura de hacer los recorridos, teniendo en cuenta las condiciones de clima, el estado de los senderos, de



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – RCV / Corregimiento de Tarmales / Paula Hurtado.

los lugares, y las capacidades físicas de los visitantes.

El segunda día se enfocó a la práctica de identificación de riesgos y manejo seguro de grupos en los recorridos de la zona. Para esto, el lugar escogido por los participantes fue uno de los menos visitados

actualmente, pero considerado por los lugareños como el más bello de todos: “El Pozo de los Cuatro Encantos”, una cascada con grandes piscinas de agua cristalina inmersa en la selva a cuatro horas de camino a pie desde el corregimiento de Tarmales.

La idea de la práctica es potenciar este lugar como atractivo turístico seguro para el turista y fuente generadora de ingresos para la comunidad. El recorrido, guiado por uno de los participantes más jóvenes, Deiber (de 16 años), se da inicio con su saludo formal al grupo:

“Buenos días mi nombre es Deiber y seré su guía en la mañana de hoy, por favor infórmenme si tiene alguna condición médica importante. Para el recorrido es esencial llevar botas pantaneras, pantalón largo, botella de agua y cachucha. Yo iré adelante del grupo y mi compañero –Dennis- irá atrás, por favor no se aparten del camino y sigan nuestras instrucciones de seguridad durante el recorrido”.

Antes de partir Deiber comenta al grupo que han establecido un plan de viaje y que estaremos de vuelta a la una de la tarde. Asimismo nos explica que un adulto de la comunidad está informado de nuestro plan de viaje y cuántos somos los viajeros.

Se da comienzo a la caminata. Los participantes revisan muy atentos el camino, se ayudan en los pasos difíciles, se encuentran con madrigueras, hormigueros, sin dejar de estar pendientes de algunos panales de abejas o avispas, pues saben que deben tomar distancia silenciosamente cuando se está cerca de uno.



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – RCV / Corregimiento de Tarmales.

Después de 1 hora y media de camino, el grupo se detiene un momento frente a un gran árbol caído.

“Se me perdió el camino – dice Deiber. Un gran Choibá se cayó y había dejado oculto el sendero principal. Les pido a todos que me esperen aquí un momento y me adelanto para revisar por donde seguir”. Un par de minutos después volvió y nos indicó el camino a seguir.

“Por favor identifiquemos los riesgos potenciales a los que se enfrentan los visitantes en este recorrido.” Señaló Juan Carlos Gutiérrez, el instructor del taller.

Los participantes comentan sobre casos de familiares perdidos en el camino que se han quedado muchas horas dando vueltas en la selva sin poder orientarse. Otros cuentan historias sobre los afectados por dolorosas picaduras de hormigas conga o por la candelilla y hasta por mordeduras de serpientes venenosas.

“Todos estos son riesgos previsibles que ustedes pueden evitar con sencillas recomendaciones a los turistas”, enfatiza Juan Carlos a los jóvenes. Lo importante es que sean ustedes quienes hagan cumplir estas recomendaciones de seguridad para evitar posibles accidentes.

Después de caminar por casi dos horas más, se escuchan monos aulladores a lo lejos, se ven en las ramas de los árboles, pavas, ranas venenosas y hasta una tarántula. También hay palmas zancónas, un sembrado de teca e inmensos árboles centenarios. Es en medio de toda esta espesura, que se empieza a escuchar el murmullo de la cascada.

“Lo que sigue es subir y bajar la loma para llegar al río, luego caminaremos un poco más al lado de la quebrada y llegamos”, indica Deiber.



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – RCV / Corregimiento de Terales / Paula Hurtado.

Al llegar el grupo se encuentra con todo un espectáculo natural. Son cuatro pozos de agua cristalina, la selva al fondo, las mariposas morpho volando sobre la luz de la mañana, el agua verde esmeralda, y el sonido de la cascada.

“Para llegar al siguiente pozo vamos a escalar con mucho cuidado por estas rocas”, explica Dennis, el guía que apoya este recorrido.

Después de disfrutar de este increíble paisaje, Deiber reflexiona sobre la importancia de ser guía en su territorio. Quiero ser guía y aprender todo lo que tenga que aprender para serlo. Quiero aprender sobre las plantas y los animales, también quiero aprender inglés para hablar con los turistas que vengan de afuera.

Quiero mostrarles a los visitantes la belleza que se oculta detrás de las montañas de mi pueblo, y quiero que este lugar permanezca siempre tan limpio y bello como lo estoy viendo hoy.

Comienza el recorrido de regreso. A la una de la tarde el grupo llega a Terales, tal como se había planeado. La evaluación del recorrido y del taller es muy positiva, los participantes están entusiasmados por seguir aprendiendo el oficio de ser guías turísticos para brindar la mejor experiencia posible a quienes visiten esta zona.

El taller de Administración de Riesgos se replicó tres veces en Terales y en sus réplicas contó con la participación de 59 jóvenes y adultos de los corregimientos de Coquí, Jovi, Terales, Arusí, Jurubirá y de la zona urbana del municipio. En cada taller se hizo énfasis en la seguridad de un recorrido turístico, así como en el servicio que prestan los transportadores en los recorridos fluviales y marítimos.

María Paula Hurtado Arenas

Coordinadora de proyecto Programa Paisajes de Conservación – Mano Cambiada
Red Colombia Verde www.redcolombiaverde.org
Bogotá, Colombia

Acciones comunitarias con futuro

Por: Henry Molina Casadiego
Técnico en Producción Animal
Faro del Catatumbo



Foto: Programa Paisajes de Conservación – Faro Catatumbo / zona de influencia del Parque Catatumbo

Vereda San Isidro, Norte de Santander. La presente historia de vida tiene que ver con uno de los participantes más activos y comprometidos dentro del proyecto liderado por la ONG Faro del Catatumbo, en el marco del Programa Paisajes de Conservación, puesto en marcha en la zona de influencia del Parque Nacional Natural Catatumbo Barí, con el apoyo y acompañamiento del equipo técnico del Parque.

A través de los años, Melquisided ha trabajado para tener una finca próspera y productiva; pero desafortunadamente esto cambió cuando se presentó la incursión paramilitar en la Vereda San Isidro en el Corregimiento de Filo del Gringo, zona rural

del Municipio de El Tarra a finales de 1999.

En esa época tuvo que abandonar todo lo que tenía; las reses, las gallinas, los cerdos, las herramientas de trabajo, y hasta la ropa, y huir con su familia hacia la ciudad de Cúcuta capital del Departamento Norte de Santander, región del nororiente colombiano.

Pasado un tiempo y cuando el orden público mejoró, retornó a su finca junto con su Esposa María Estela García y sus tres hijos: Yeison (18 años), Jonathan (12) y Mayerli (8). Ahí reinició su proyecto de vida; participando en las labores de campo, recuperando lo que tenía antes de ser desplazado.

“Soy beneficiario del proyecto y establezco cultivos de pancoger, bancos de proteína y un modelo silvopastoril para mejorar la producción ganadera”, explica orgulloso Melquisided.

De igual manera, se desempeña como promotor rural ayudando a que otras familias implementen el proyecto y motivando a que los demás beneficiarios participen de las capacitaciones. Así mismo, el Señor Melquisided es presidente de la Junta de Acción comunal y ayuda a gestionar recursos ante las instituciones del gobierno para lograr la satisfacción de las necesidades básicas de su comunidad.

Cuando se realizó la socialización del proyecto, la misma comunidad decidió que él fuera el promotor ya que son conocedores de su responsabilidad, trabajo, seriedad y sentido de pertenencia.

Dentro de las actividades que desea desarrollar en su finca, está la piscicultura y viene aprovechando la asistencia y el acompañamiento técnico para que lo asesoren en el cultivo de la Cachama.

“Para uno de campesino lo importante es que le enseñen a trabajar, que lo orienten con técnica y poder aprovechar lo que uno tiene en la finca; así como que le enseñen a cuidar y a valorar los recursos naturales”.

Testimonios de la tierra donde nace el sol



Paisajes de Conservación / Parque SNSM / Ximena Galeano

A orillas del nacimiento del río Fundación, en un valle a 2.000 metros sobre el nivel del mar, en la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (departamentos de Magdalena, Guajira y Cesar), existe la comunidad de Nabusímake (Tierra donde nace el sol, en lengua arhuaca), capital espiritual de la cultura indígena de los Arhuacos o ikjas.

En este espacio donde convive la riqueza natural con la tradición ancestral de estas comunidades, el

deterioro de la capacidad productiva de las comunidades indígenas ha afectado sus costumbres alimentarias y la disponibilidad misma de alimentos, lo que afecta entre otros aspectos, la salud de la población en especial de los niños y niñas. Por esta razón, en los últimos tiempos se ha presentado un repliegue de las comunidades sobre algunos territorios, principalmente en las zonas altas, lo cual ha incrementado la intensidad del uso del suelo, agotando de manera insostenible los bienes y servicios que propios de esta región, ubicada en la zona de influencia del Parque Nacional Natural Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Aquí, el Programa Paisajes de Conservación, financiado por la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID), apoya la iniciativa “Ampliación y fortalecimiento de sistemas de conservación ambiental y producción agrícola, mediante es aislamiento de fuentes de agua e implementación de sistemas productivos sostenibles bajo los principios que revitalicen los sitios de transmisión cultural en Nabusimake resguardo indígena Arhuaco”, que busca beneficiar de manera directa a 300 personas de la comunidad educativa del Centro indígena de Educación Diversificada (CIED).

Como parte del seguimiento a la puesta en marcha de esta iniciativa, Paisajes de Conservación visitó las instalaciones del CIED y conversó con su rector, Antolino Torre Izaquierdo. Conoció los lotes preparados para las siembras, los potreros divididos para la rotación y manejo eficiente de los pastos por el ganado, el cultivo de caña y la estancia panelera en construcción. Todas, señales de un proceso que no da marcha atrás y que hace parte de un sueño que Antolino y la comunidad educativa tienen hace más de 25 años.

Antonino. “Hace 28 años, cuando estaban los capuchinos, también estaban los animales y la capacidad de los suelos para producir nuestros alimentos; sin embargo, el modelo de vida era muy diferente. Desde entonces, nuestra comunidad educativa ha soñado que este espacio se convierta en el modelo de agricultura para todos los arhuacos. Que desde nuestra práctica



Centro indígena de Educación Diversificada (CIED). Paisajes de Conservación / Parque SNSM / Ximena Galeano.

logremos tener alimentación sostenible, que los animales se mantengan en condiciones saludables para todos y que nuestras costumbres tradicionales, tengan una relación amigable con el conocimiento científico y sean la base de nuestra identidad como pueblo indígena”.

PPC: ¿y en este momento, cómo van materializando este sueño?

“Aquí lo primero es la alimentación, tanto de los animales como de nosotros. Acá ya tenemos el pie de cría, abajo son 19 animales. El sentido de este proceso es despertar a la gente para que manejen sus animales y sus cultivos, así como se está haciendo en el colegio: con cercas vivas, forrajeo, manejo de animales.

En el vivero hay cerca de 2000 plántulas forrajeras que serán usadas para las cercas vivas y para consumo de los estudiantes. Además, hemos avanzado en la división de los potreros y aislamiento del humedal, y también la estancia panelera ya se va levantando. Falta el techo y la hornilla, que



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

logre aprovechar todo el bagazo. Estamos sintonizados telepáticamente para construir un corredor que nos permita aprovechar todo. Que nada se quede lejos y que nada se desperdicie”.

PPC: ¿Qué esperan lograr con esta iniciativa?

“Esperamos alta productividad para sostener la alimentación de los estudiantes. Estos proyectos todavía no son sostenibles, porque acá hay que traer todo de afuera. Lo que se produce no alcanza, lo que aportan los padres, no alcanza y lo que da el ICBF tampoco.

En este momento, la huerta sólo nos da condimentos, no tenemos alimentos de fibra. Son 137 estudiantes, 61 de los cuales están internos y a los que hay que darles tres platos completos diarios. Aquí están también los festivos y los fines de semana. Estamos hablando de muchachos entre los 12 y los 22 años. Entre este grupo hay 37 mujeres.

En la medida que estos jóvenes logren alimentarse de manera balanceada y que podamos mostrar este modelo a la comunidad como una realidad, estaremos impulsando nuestra cultura y nuestras tradiciones de manera sostenible. En diálogo permanente y recibiendo el aporte de los técnicos y de las organizaciones que nos acompañan. Se espera que los recursos, aunque no son muy grandes, den frutos significativos”.

PPC: Pensando en lo que nos dice, ¿qué espera sembrar en los estudiantes del CIED?

“Los estudiantes tienen que tener saberes propios y científicos. Esperamos que tengan claro que hacen parte de una cultura, que se identifiquen como pueblo. Que cuando salgan afuera no se sientan ajenos a la sociedad mayoritaria; que reconozcan que los conocimientos ancestrales son la base de la forma como nosotros operamos. Que estos saberes propios tengan sentido y sean de diálogo. Que tengan comportamiento arhuaco en su integralidad”.

PPC: ¿Cómo involucran a los padres de familia y a la comunidad en esta apuesta?

“Los padres de familia participan de esta iniciativa a través de las reuniones y como parte de la mano de obra que contratamos para los jornales. A través de ellos se les informa a la comunidad de cómo van las cosas y en qué vamos. Por ejemplo, la tierra del potrero se picó con cien personas. El colegio lidera y ejecuta el proyecto y la comunidad espera ser contratada para ganarse los jornales. Se va a sembrar papa, maíz, trigo y avena, entre otras. Ahí se va a necesitar mucha mano de obra comunitaria.

Sin embargo, hace falta mayor amplitud y participación de parte de los padres de familia para que de verdad todo sea sostenible. Queremos que hagan parte de la iniciativa en todas sus fases”.

PPC: ¿Cómo esperan aumentar esta participación?

“Desde la institución hemos hablado con los padres de familia para que aporten días de trabajo. 280 días al año representan el avance para un sistema productivo. Como ejemplo está en cultivo nuevo de caña que lo hicimos con la participación de los padres de familia y hoy está sembrado, medido y mapeado.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Se puede involucrar más fácil a los profesores y a los estudiantes. Este colegio tiene seis sedes más. Falta más dinamización de los procesos. Para ello queremos mayor participación de los estudiantes en las jornadas de trabajo, así veremos más resultados. De igual manera, hemos tenido experiencias en las que se han involucrado más personas, por ejemplo la casita de afuera se hizo con el aporte de la gente”.

PPC: ¿y Cuáles son los siguientes pasos?

“Con el apoyo de una fundación extranjera tenemos un veterinario que vendría a levantar información sobre los animales que tenemos en el colegio. Para sembrar el pancoger hace falta terminar el arado (junio) y el cálculo que hicimos para el arado estuvo mal. Se calculó \$5,000,000, pero esto solo alcanzó para la picada. Esta semana se hizo una pasada, luego viene la surcada y las otras dos son para las rastrilladas. No está listo para sembrar, lo estará a finales de junio.

Calculamos que vamos a inaugurar la Estancia Panelera en agosto y esto es muy importante porque aquí consumimos a diario de 12 a 14 panelas diarias. Hay que producir más, la que se trae de afuera sale muy cara, queremos que esto también sea sostenible. Aquí hay un internado y no se le puede acabar la panela”.

PPC: En los meses que se lleva de implementación de esta iniciativa ¿han experimentado cambios o transformaciones?

“Hasta ahora no ha habido un gran cambio, se ven claramente los quereres de la institución y esperamos los resultados para poder experimentar los cambios que esperamos. Ahora vemos a los estudiantes asombrados al ver la estancia y se preguntan para qué será.

Esperamos que más adelante los estudiantes aprendan del cultivo de papa, de cereales y que se haga un trabajo más extensivo (1/4 de hectárea) para que ellos estén en la siembra, en la cosecha y en la comercialización. Todo lo que estamos trabajando ahora será aprovechado para la práctica pedagógica”.

PPC: y desde lo institucional ¿qué cambios esperaría?

“La mente del colegio debe ser abierta y amplia, como la página de un libro, queremos que aglomere y genere participación. Las directivas están apostando por la sostenibilidad y el cabildo está respaldando todos esos procesos. Partimos de la concienciación de la gente y del interés y del cálculo de una futura comercialización, de la que esperamos el colegio sea articulador.

Mi objetivo es que en el mediano plazo esto sea rentable. Hay instituciones que apoyan procesos formativos y queremos ser el primer colegio en mostrar algo significativo y rentable. Existen en la actualidad 18 colegios agropecuarios beneficiarios de diferentes proyectos de la gobernación y entre ellos estamos nosotros nos estamos ampliando, queremos que cada componente agrícola mejore”.

Una entrevista realizada por
Beatriz Gallego, profesional Técnica del PPC y
Ximena Galeano, comunicadora social del PPC.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



4.4 PMP report on CLP activities

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010			Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011				
<i>Indicator 1:</i> Number of families benefited by sustainable production systems supported by CLP	Zero Families	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Catatumb	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Cluster PNN SNS	Cluster Catatumb	Cluster AFIW	Cluster Cocuy	Total goal achieved in the quarter
		PNN Utrí	PNN Catatumb		PNN SNS	PNN Catatumb	PNN AFIW	Avansar	
		75	7		124	25	39	45	



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Goal achieved Apr-June 2011										Accumulated advance by June 30 2011		Goal July 2012
Cluster PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta		Cluster Catatumbo	Cluster Cocuy		Cluster Alto Fragua		Pacific Cluster		Total goal achieved in the quarter	# Families	% accumulated advance	680
Asoproka	Wiwas	PNN Catatumb	Avansar	PNN Cocu	PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	ACT	PNN Utrí	Fundación Natura				
30	15	71	1	9	12	330	47	44		874	128,52%	

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010					Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011			
2. Number of microenterprises, cooperatives, associations and other community organizations supported	Zero organizations	Cluster Alto Fragua	Cluster Catatumbo Barí	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Cocuy	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Cluster Sierra Nevada	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Cocuy	Total goal achieved in the quarter
		PNN Alto Fragua	PNN Catatumb	PNN Utrí	PNN Cocu		Arhuaco, Kankuamo y Wiwa	RCV y Marviva	PNN Cocu	
		4	1	21	7		3	31	12	



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Goal achieved April -June 2011								Accumulated advance by June 30 2011		Goal July 2012
Cluster Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta				Cluster Cocuy	Cluster Alto Fragua		Total goal achieved in the quarter	# Organizat ions	% accumulated advance	25
PNN SNS	FIAAT	Asoproka	Wiwas	OPEPA	PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	AC		142	568,00%	
2	2	5	1	3	21	29	63			

This target will be modified in a new version of the Performance Monitoring Plan, and support given to these organizations will be qualified.

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010			Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011		
3. Number of hectares with sustainable production processes	Zero Hectare	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Catatumbo	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Cluster SNSM	Cluster AFIW	Total goal achieved in the quarter
		PNN Utrí	PNN Catatumbo		PNN SNS	PNN AFIW	
		7	10	17	248	32,7	280,7



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Goal achieved April-June 2011									Accumulated advance June 30 2011		Goal July 2012
Cluster Nevada de Santa Marta			Sierra de Catatambo	Cluster Alto Fragua		Pacific Cluster		Total goal achieved in the quarter	# Ha.	% accumulated advance	8.500
Asopron	Wiwas	Arhuaco	PNN Catatambo	PNN Alto Fragua	AC	PNN Utría	Fundación Natura				
30	52,5	2,3	1,91	268,7	150	26	17,42	548,83	846,53	10,00%	

This goal is lower than expected because the highest values in hectares will come from the sustainable fishing areas in the Utría region once the agreements in the respective fishing areas have been reached according to the preliminary work of identifying, measuring and monitoring such areas. Other delays in the implementation of sustainable production systems in Cocuy, Catatambo have affected this goal, for the reasons explained in the constraints section; these hectares will be counted in the last quarter of 2011. The local operator ACT implementation of sustainable systems has been slower than planned because some of the hectares have not been validated with relevant documents.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010		Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011		Goal achieved April - June 2011		Accumulated advance by June 30 2011		Goal July 2012
4. Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan	Zero points	Description	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Description	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Description	Total goal achieved at the quarter	Description	Accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
		Five protected areas building consensus and implementing Special Management Strategies in overlapped areas with indigenous reservations and/or adjoining areas to Collective Territories of Afrocolombian communities with	5 points (25% advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.	PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi y PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta with a control and surveillance plan operated with CLP support.	1 Point	According to the method to report the indicator, a valid advance is not available.	no advance has been reported in the quarter	The accumulated advance is the same as for March 2011	6 points :30% advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic subprograms in the protected areas supported by CLP.	16 points: 80% advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.

There has been no advance in this period because the documents pertaining to the NPU's strategic plan have not been officially approved and other local area plans have not been officially sent to be validated with the CLP monitoring professional.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010		Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011		Goal achieved April-June 2011		Accumulated advance June 30 2011	Goal July 2012
		Description	Advance for the quarter	Description	Advance for the quarter	Description	Advance for the quarter		
5. Number of new monitoring processes of conservation objects implemented in the prioritized national parks	Zero new monitoring processes implemented with CLP support	* Monitoring subsistence hunting with indigenous communities in NNP Utría. *Monitoring the population status of “frailejones” species in the Cocuy NNP. *Monitoring population status of aquatic bird species in Complejo Volcánico Doña Juana NNP (Alto Fragua	4 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters	No valid targets are reported	No report	No valid targets are reported	No report	4 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters: 33% of the goal proposed for July 2012	24 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters. (4 new monitoring processes per protected area)

There has been no report for this indicator during this quarter. Documents to validate the progress for this indicator have not been available. The CLP coordination has asked for supervision from the central office in order to identify potential monitoring topics, validate the methods for measuring and receive actual measurements in the following months.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Program Indicator	Total Target July 2011	Advance reported by June 30 2011
6. Percentage of improvement in the management of protected areas according to the AEMAPPS index	Increase of short term efficiency index according to AEMAPPS methodology	According to the reference sheet the methodology will be applied again in 2011. The NPU has confirmed this activity between August and September 2011, when a report will be issued.

Program Indicator	Total Target July 2012	First Year Target	Until June 30, 2011
7. Variation of the percentage of ecosystems represented in the SINAP	Increase of the current percentage (52%).	Not specified	52%

This indicator shows no difference from the last measurement because there have been no other declarations of new protected areas or any other actions which would have an effect upon this indicator.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



Indicator No. 8: Participation of community organizations in biodiversity conservation actions (index in %).

INDICATOR No. 8: Participation of community organizations in biodiversity conservation actions (index in %)						
DESCRIPTION OF MEASURED ITEMS	POINTS	GOAL (Base line: 90 organizations participated in the initial workshops for project design)	UNIFIED GOAL	ACCUMULATED ADVANCE - JUNE 2011	TOTAL ACCUMULATED GOAL BY JUNE 30 2011	GOAL JULY 2012
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas trained on leadership, administrative skills and management to strengthen their capacity, represent community interests and participate in planning and consensus build	<p>More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points</p> <p>From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points</p> <p>Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point</p>	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)	<p>567 persons from 46 organizations were trained on leadership, administrative skills and management (on average 12 persons from each organization):</p> <p>3 Points</p>	6 points from 10 possible points (60% participation)	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas participate or are trained on concepts related with the strategic lines implemented by the NPU in the 6 CLP Parks and their surrounding areas: Sustainable production	<p>More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points</p> <p>From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points</p> <p>Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point</p>	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points		<p>609 persons from 20 organizations (on average 30 persons per organization) were trained on Sustainable production systems. Research and monitoring. Participative ecological restoration. Aquatic systems restoration. Environmental education. Control and sur</p>		



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2010			Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011						
F-1 indicator: Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Zero biodiverse hectares with improved management by CLP interventions.	Process for declaring new areas in the SINAP	Cluster Alto Fragua Indiwasi	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Cluster SNSM		Cluster Alto Fragua Indi Wasi			Cluster PNN Cocuy	Total goal achieved in the quarter
		PNN Uramba- Bahía Malaga	PNN Complejo Volcánico Doña Juana (Ha C&S)		PNN SNSM		PNN AFIW		Fundación Esawa	PNN Cocuy	
					Ha SPS	Ha. C&S	Ha SPS	Ha C&S	Ha. Landuse planning and connectivity	Ha. Ecotourism planning	
		47.094	870	47.964	<u>248</u>	<u>1600</u>	39	3060	<u>4600</u>	<u>76</u>	9623



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Goal achieved April-June 2011																	Accumulated advance by June 30 2011		Goal July 2012
Cluster Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta						Cluster Catatumbo		Cluster Cocuy	Cluster Alto Fragua Indi Wasi			Pacific Cluster				Total goal achieved in the quarter	# biodiverse hectares with improved natural resource management	% accumulated advance	83.000 Ha with improved natural resource management with CLP support
PNN SNSM	Asoprokan		Wiwas	Arhuacos		PNN Catatumbo		PNN Cocuy	ACT	PNN AFIW		PNN Utria		Fundación Natural	PNN Los Katios				
Ha C&S	Ha landuse planning	Ha SPS	Ha SPS	Ha SPS	Ha landuse planning	Ha SPS	Ha C&S	Ha ecotourism planning	Ha SPS	Ha SPS	Ha landuse planning	Ha SPS	Ha C&S	Ha SPS	Ha C&S				
2652	50	30	52,5	2,3	3,6	1,91	4000	13372	150	268,7	336	26	13258	17,42	6600	40820,43	98468	119%	



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



Indicator	Base line June 2009	Goal achieved by Dec 31 2011							Goal achieved Jan-Mar 2011				
Indicador F(2): Persons receiving training or technical assistance by CLP on natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity (Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservat	Zero people receive training/ technical assistance by CLP	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Catatu mbo	Cluster Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	Cluster Sierra Nevada	Cluster Cocuy	Crosscutting NPU	Total goal achieved in the quarter	Pacific Cluster	Cluster Catatumb o Barí	Cluster Cocuy	Cluster Sierra Nevada	Total goal achieved in the quarter
		PNN Utría	PNN Katío	PNN Catatumbo	PNN Alto Fragua	PNN Sierra Nevada	PNN Cocuy		PNN Katío	Funproce	PNN Cocuy	CIT Arhuac	
		98	1	30	27	40	218		86	240	156	150	
							20	434					632



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Goal achieved April-June 2011																		Accumulated advance by June 30		Goal July 2012
Cluster Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta				Cluster Catatumbo			Cluster Cocuy			Cluster Alto Fragua Indi Wasi		Pacific Cluster					Total goal achieved in the quarter	Total target achieved	% accumulated advance	6500 personas received training/technical assistance by CLP
PNN SNS	FIAAT	Asoproka	Wiyas	PNN Catatumb	Faro del Catatumb	Proempresa	PNN Cocu	Pantera	Opepa	PNN AFI	AC	PNN Utri	MarViva	Fundación Natura	Red Colombia Verde	PNN Katio		3020	46%	
116	118	68	40	177	51	61	21	10	142	117	326	155	24	130	59	339	1954			



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

5. LOOKING FORWARD: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Table No. 1 - Schedule of activities (July-September 2011)

CLP - SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES				
JULY-SEPTEMBER 2011				
No.	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRODUCT	DATE
1	NPU implementation of activities in workplans	2.1. Finish with the respective officers the terms of reference for NPU's acquisitions of equipment and infrastructure	TOR's released and proposals received for equipment and infrastructure approved for the third year of the program	July-Sept.
		2.2. Contracts and acquisitions processes for cross-cutting activities and Parks under way	Evaluations made, responsibility studies completed and contracts signed for NPU infrastructure and equipment contracts approved for the third year of the program	July-Sept.
		2.3. Report preparation for NPU activities	Officials in charge of reporting preparing and delivering reports	September
		2.4. Operative committee meeting with NPU for revision of results and management issues	Results and management issues examined and actions planned for application (with technical deputy officer)	Monthly
		2.5. Assisting the NPU, grantees and local operators for compliance of environmental regulations (training and assistance for filling in SIGA environmental revision forms)	NPU's relevant officers and local operators trained and supported for environmental requirements procedures and approval	July-Sept.
2		2.6. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO	SIGA files included and approved by MEO. Transition to MONITOR system in operation	July-Sept.
3	Local operators' grants allocation process	3.1. Evaluating technical and financial relevance and requiring adjustments for proposals from local operators: Sierra Nevada, Katíos	Proposals evaluated in technical and financial terms, approved by CTC, adjusted according to recommendations.	July-Sept.
		3.2. Present proposals for approval by the CTC	Proposals considered and grants conferred by CTC	July-Sept.
		3.3. Receive and evaluate reports for products from local operators	Reports evaluated and payments approved	Monthly
		3.4. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO and PAS conducted for potential local operators	Environmental requirements fulfilled and approved by MEO. PAS conducted for local operators signing contracts: Katíos, Sierra.	July-Sept.
		3.5. Reception and evaluation of proposals from Katíos, Sierra	Proposals received and evaluated for Katíos, Sierra	July-Sept.



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

		3.6. Meetings with local operators for proposals' adjustments and explanation of procedures for grants	Meetings held, questions cleared and proposals adjusted according to requirements for Katíos, Sierra LO.	July-Sept.
		3.7. Preparation of grant documents for local operators contracts in Cocuy, Katíos and Sierra Nevada	Local operators contracts signed and in operation for Katíos, Sierra. Cocuy Asdelco's documents received and contract signed and in operation	July-Sept.
		3.8. Prepare calls for proposals for sustainability actions related to selected areas and local operators	Revision of proposals, CTC approval, execution arrangements complete	July-Sept.
4	Performance Monitoring Plan adjustments and implementation	4.1. Compiling data related to targets and results analysis.	Data retrieval and report of activities on PMP implementation.	Monthly
		4.2. Support the grant evaluation process by assessing potential targets for grant proposals submitted for appraisal by the CLP	Potential targets estimated according to technical and financial options contained in grant proposals	July-Sept.
5	Communications strategy implementation	5.1. Web page contents updated	Web page in operation	Monthly
		5.2. Disseminate branding and marking manual with concerned public and follow-up its correct application	Branding and marking manual application by new local operators disseminated and follow-up of B&M manual application by former operators	Monthly
		5.4. Revision and approval process for radio/ video/ tv programs with the NPU and local operators	Broadcasting of audio/video programs by local operators as approved by communications officers and AOTR at USAID	Monthly
		5.5. Obtain and distribute information on CLP's processes and results by different media	Information on the CLP disseminated by outreach materials to the general public	Monthly
7	Executing audit	8.1. Preparing TORs and executing audits	Preparing TORs for specialized audits for local operators as needed	September



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas

Table No. 2: Local Operators Schedule for Proposal Evaluation/Approval

PARK/CLUSTER	Type instrument/ number	Release	Place and date Meeting with operators	Deadline RFA due	Evaluation and CTC approval	Adjusted proposals ready	Agreement signed
Katíos	CLP-RFA-001-2011	29 Aug 2011	Bogotá, Aug 2011	16 Sept 2011	Sept 2011	30 Sept 2011	1 Oct 2011
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	CLP-RFA-002-2011 (campesino communities)	2 Sept 2011	Valledupar, Sept 2011	22 Sept 2011	Sept 2011	30 Sept 2011	1 Oct 2011
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	CLP-RFA-003-2011	21 Sept 2011	Bogotá, Sept 2011	15 Oct 2011	Oct 2011	18 Oct 2011	22 Oct 2011
Several clusters: sustainability proposals	RFA-004-00X	August/Sept 2011	Bogotá, others, August/ Sept	Aug/Sept/Oct	Aug/Sept/Oct	Aug/Sept/Oct 2011	Aug/Sept/Oct 2011
Cocuy	APS-Cocuy					Asdelco documents ready	July 2011



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Programa Paisajes de
Conservación



patrimonio natural
Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas